MAIL STOP PATENT APPLICATION

Attorney Docket No.: 24414YA

ATTACHMENT A

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

(0001) The present application is a continuation—in—part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/001,796 filed Aug. 2, 1995, which is now U.S. Patent 6,118,045, granted Sept. 12, 2000 examined as U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/700,760 filed Jul. 29, 1996 the subject matter of each incorporated by reference herein in their entirety and, the resent application is a continuation—in—part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/111,291—filed December 7, 1998, which is now published as WO/00/34451 on June 15, 2000 from PCT application US 99/29042, filed December 6, 1999 the subject matter of each incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

(0001) This application is a Divisional of US Patent
Application No. 10/014,511, filed December 14, 2001, which
is a Continuation of US Patent Application No. 09/770,496
filed January 29, 2001, and this application is a CIP OF US
Patent Application No. 10/046,180 filed January 16, 2002,
which is a Reissue of 08/700,760 filed July 29, 1996 now
Patent 6,118,045 which claims benefit of 60/001,796 filed
August 2, 1995.

ATTACHMENT B

In the claims: 1. (original)

- a promoter and enhancer from the same mammary gland specific gene;
 a secretory DNA segment encoding a signal peptide functional in mammary secretory cells of the transgenic nonhuman mammal, and
 a recombinant DNA segment encoding acid .alpha.-glucosidase operably linked to the secretory DNA segment to form a secretory-recombinant DNA segment, the secretory-recombinant DNA segment being operably linked to the promoter and enhancer, and wherein the secretory DNA segment is an acid a glucosidase secretory DNA segment or is from the same mammary-gland specific gene as the promoter and enhancer; wherein the transgene, in an adult form of the nonhuman mammal or a female descendant of the nonhuman mammal, expresses the secretory-recombinant DNA segment in the mammary secretory cells to produce acid .alpha.-glucosidase that is processed and secreted by the mammary secretory cells into milk in a recoverable amount with .alpha.-glucosidase catalytic activity.
- 2. (original) The transgenic nonhuman mammal of claim 1, wherein the concentration of the acid .alpha.-glucosidase in the milk is at least 100 .mu.g/ml.
- 3. (original) The nonhuman transgenic mammal of claim 1, wherein the secretory DNA segment is an acid .alpha.-glucosidase secretory DNA segment.
- 4. (original) The transgenic nonhuman mammal of claim 1, wherein the human acid .alpha.glucosidase is secreted into milk in a form that can be taken up by muscle cells.
- 5. (original) The nonhuman transgenic mammal of claim 1, wherein the acid .alpha.-glucosidase is human.
- 6. (original) The nonhuman transgenic mammal of claim 5, that is a mouse or rabbit.
- 7. (original) The nonhuman transgenic mammal of claim 6, wherein the recombinant DNA segment is cDNA.
- 8. (original) The nonhuman transgenic mammal of claim 6, wherein the recombinant DNA segment is genomic.
- 9. (original) The nonhuman transgenic mammal of claim 6, wherein the recombinant DNA segment is a cDNA-genomic-DNA hybrid.
- 10. (original) A method for producing acid .alpha.-glucosidase, the method comprising: recovering milk from the adult form of the transgenic nonhuman mammal of claim 1 or its female descendant, wherein said milk contains a recoverable amount of acid .alpha.-glucosidase with catalytic activity. The method of claim 10, further comprising incorporating the milk into a food product.

- 11-14 (canceled)
- 15. (original) Milk from the transgenic nonhuman mammal of claim 1, the milk comprising human acid .alpha.-glucosidase in a recoverable amount.
- 16. (original) The milk of claim 15, wherein the concentration of the human acid .alpha.-glucosidase is at least 100 .mu.g/ml.
- 17 61 (canceled)